

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2137.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Banks.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3½% per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL 500,000.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.

6 " 4 "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
a per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
E. W. RUTTER,
Manager,
HONGKONG BRANCH.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 4,000,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.—
CHAIRMAN—Hon. JOHN BELL-IRVING.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. L. POENICKER, Esq.
J. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq. N. A. SIEKS, Esq.
B. LAYTON, Esq. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
MANAGER,
SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPoa DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

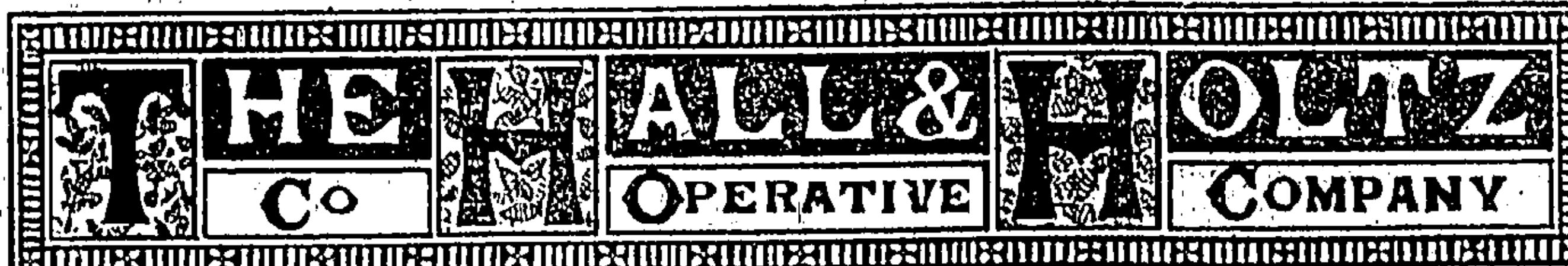
SHIPMasters AND ENGINEERS
are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR, some of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

Intimations.



TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

ARE NOW SHewing AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK of SEASONABLE GOODS in the above DEPARTMENTS COMPRISING
TWEED SUITINGS, TROUSERINGS, COATINGS, DIAGONAL and SUPEREINE BROAD CLOTHS for DRESS SUITS,
SERGES, VESTINGS, FLANNELS, &c., &c.

AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER has arrived from London and all Orders will be executed under his personal Supervision.

RACING JACKETS and CAPS in SILK or SATIN for the RACES.

RIDING BREECHES, RIDING BOOTS and TOPS for the RACES.

FANCY COSTUMES for PRIVATE THEATRICALS and FANCY DRESS BALLS.

BOY'S and YOUTH'S TWEED and VELVET SUITS made to order.

THE OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT has been RE-STOCKED with a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of SILK, LAMBS WOOL and MERINO HOISIERY, SHIRTS, COLLARS, SCARFS, TIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, GLOVES, &c., &c.

READY MADE ULSTERS and CHESTERFIELD OVERCOATS, KEPT IN STOCK.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, GLADSTONE BAGS, and TRAVELLING CASES, in all Sizes.

—SADDLERY—{ FOR THE RACES } SADDLERY—
"STABLE REQUISITES" { "STABLE REQUISITES" }

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE LTD.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1889.

Shipping.

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG,
THE A. I. British Bark

W. QUINE, Master, will load here for the above

Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1888.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
THE A. I. British Bark

Laird, Master, will load here for the above

Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1889.

FOR NEW YORK,
THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"DANIEL BARNES,"
Storer, Master, will load here for the above

Port, and will have a quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1888.

FOR NEW YORK,
THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"PACTOLUS,"
Burnham, Master, shortly expected, will load

here for the above Port, and will have quick

despatch.

For Freight, apply to PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1888.

FOR NEW YORK,
THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"STATE OF MAINE,"
G. Small, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have a quick

despatch.

For Freight, apply to PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1888.

FOR NEW YORK,
THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"STATE OF MAINE,"
G. Small, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have a quick

despatch.

For Freight, apply to PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1888.

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For Freight, apply to PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 19th

For Sale.

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

NOW READY.



[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST, A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, AND COREA, FOR THE YEAR 1889.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY" has again been enlarged and is THE CHEAPEST, MOST COMPLETE, AND ONLY RELIABLE WORK OF THE KIND PUBLISHED IN THE FAR EAST.

THE above named work, published at the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," contains a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Wladivostock, Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, Cochin-China, the Philippine Islands, Corea, British North Borneo, the British Colony of Hongkong, and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. It also contains the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, including the Treaties and Conventions between China and Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the United States of America; Brazil, Japan, Peru, Spain, and Portugal; together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; also descriptions of the various Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men, and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Head-quarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1889 contains a carefully revised

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG.

A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong;

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

A LADIES DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG. The latest and only reliable

PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA, showing the proposed Reclamations and all recent additions and improvements, AND

A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

A SPECIAL FEATURE IN THIS PUBLICATION WILL BE A CHAPTER ON SPORT, (amended and corrected to date) dealing with almost every branch of the subject including RACING, CRICKET, ATHLETICS, AQUATICS, &c., &c., &c.

The WINNERS of all IMPORTANT RACES at HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, and AMOY, with times, and other interesting particulars, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources, make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," a *vade mecum* for all classes of sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1889, is Printed on a superior quality of Paper, and is the best printed and most handsomely bound volume published East of the Suez Canal.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," is printed at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at this Office, or through any of our Agents at the various Ports, for

THREE DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an ordinary advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It has an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Newchwang, in the Australasian Colonies, the United States, and the United Kingdom, and the scale of charges has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," PEDDER'S HILL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1889.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., Established A.D. 1841.

FAMILY, DISPENSING, & GENERAL CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

PERFUMERS.

Importers and Exporters of MANILA CIGARS.

SEEDSMEN.

WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

PATENT MEDICINE PROPRIETORS

and

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

BUSINESS ADDRESSES:

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

THE SHANGHAI DISPENSARY, SHANGHAI.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, TIENSIN.

THE BOTICA INGLESA, MANILA.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, HANKOW.

THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHOW.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1889.

15

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITE D. CHEMISTS. PERFUMERY.

TRIPLE FRENCH ESSENCES made in the Flower districts of the Maritime Alps.

WHITE ROSE,

MOSS ROSE,

JASMIN,

WOOD VIOLET,

NEW MOWN HAY,

MIGNONETTE,

OPONONAX,

PATCHOULI,

HELIOTROPE, &c.

In 1 Pint, 8 oz, 4 oz, 2 oz, and 1 oz. Bottles.

22, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 12th January, 1889.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1889.

ALTHOUGH our views have at times widely differed we have always borne willing tribute to the ability, energy, and high intelligence invariably displayed by General CAMERON in the performance of his responsible duties as Commander-in-Chief of the British military forces in this colony. Few, if any of the gallant General's predecessors at Headquarter House accomplished more useful work than he has done under extreme difficulties, and none ever left Hongkong with a higher and better deserved military reputation. When acting as Administrator of the colony General CAMERON's outspoken independence, his sound commonsense, and thoroughly energetic advocacy of some practical and useful reforms then on the *spot* raised him high above the feeble mountebanks of the Sir "Gush" Bowens type, who had been showered on us by the Colonial Office. Although somewhat autocratic in his notions of government and more than a trifl dogmatic as to the infallibility of his own opinions, it must be frankly admitted that Hongkong is under heavy obligations to the Commander-in-Chief for valuable services rendered, and it is a matter for surprise that the Home Government has not yet seen its way to make some special recognition of these services, which were as important as they were exceptional. However, it must also be admitted that General CAMERON's military *regime* has not been without faults—nay, it has been occasionally marked by blunders which must detract from its general usefulness. Immediately on his arrival to assume the military command, the General, who is a man of splendid physique, very plainly intimated that he believed in hard work, and that only by hard work could soldiers keep themselves in good health and in the proper state of discipline necessary for active service in the field. And "General Activity," the name by which His Excellency became generally known, did not allow the grass to grow under his feet before commencing active operations on the lines he had laid down. It would perhaps be too much to say that the officers and men of the Garrison were absolutely over-worked, but, it is, quite certain that their ordinary duties were very largely increased. We must admit that the General took his full share of all that was going on, but he made the mistake of imagining that every man under his command possessed his own physique and wonderful powers of endurance. He judged of others by himself and by so doing became at times unreasonable and arbitrary. And this brings us to the special object for which this article is penned.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

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Terms can be learned on application.

10

THE CORRESPONDENT writing from Chungking to the *Shanghai Mercury* under date 28th Decr, says:—"The people are anxiously looking forward for the steamer *Kuling* and wanted to know when she would arrive, and whether she would bring up a good stock of foreign goods and thus replenish and benefit the merchants, the *merchants*, on the way and up here. They expect to get their goods cheaper by the steamer than by going down to Shanghai and bringing them up themselves.

THE CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Shanghai Mercury* from Chemulpo (Korea) on the 7th inst:—"On the 3rd and 4th instant we had a heavy snow-fall and a hard "blizzard" from the northward. Although the upper river is practically closed by ice for navigation purposes, off Mapoo, the nearest point of the river to the capital, Seoul, a passage is being kept open, artificially, for the use of ferry-boats. In our harbour there is no ice worth speaking of; some of it may form during the night perhaps, but is generally carried out to sea by next ebb-tide, where it is melted again, the scawater off our port being generally, even in the severest winter, several degrees above freezing point, for reasons which perhaps I may state in a subsequent letter, if I find time.

MR. JUSTICE LEACH's judgment in the case of *Dorabie Novroje v. The Steam Launch Co., Ltd.*, would appear to have been almost entirely influenced by the amusingly contradictory evidence of the steersman of the *Morning Star*. We had thought that his Honour had been in China sufficiently long to appreciate Chinese testimony, especially on technical matters, at its true value, but we were evidently mistaken. We trust it is not contempt of court to say that we consider Mr. Justice Leach's reading of the law governing collisions at sea as entirely at variance with the leading authorities and most recent decisions on the subject—of which the *Verwants* and *Khedive* case, referred to by His Honour, is an example very much to the point. It must not be imagined that we are questioning the accuracy, in the main, of the judgment arrived at; we simply doubt the correctness of the legal propositions laid down.

THE CORRESPONDENT of our Tientsin contemporary writes:—"In Fukien province, I have so far found Mohammedans at the following places: At Amor, a small mosque and a few military officials of that faith, but no resident *Arabs* (priests) or ordinary business men belonging to it. At Ch'uan-chow, a large city north of Amoy, a large famous mosque was in ruins, but a smaller one was erected beside it. At Foochow there is a fine large mosque, but only twenty Moslem families in the city. The *Arabs* does not receive any extent, and no school or elders belong to the mosque. His ancestors lived in Kansu province, and he speaks distinct Mandarin. Four hundred families were once here, but have now dwindled down to twenty soldiers and stray members of the sect."

taking part in a sham attack on the Peak last Wednesday, was undoubtedly accelerated, if not directly caused, by his attempting to perform a task for which, in the condition he was then in, he was physically unfit. It is not our place to estimate how much or how little General CAMERON is to blame for this lamentable occurrence, but on the facts before us it certainly seems that he has incurred some responsibility. The 91st Regiment, after three years service, under a burning Indian sun in Ceylon, arrived here some three weeks ago, and there being no barracks available for their accommodation, they had to camp under canvas at Kowloon until the departure of the Northamptonshire Regiment. Coming from a hot climate to a comparatively cold one, and after the discomforts inseparable from a sea voyage, especially on board a troop-ship, it was not to be expected that either the officers or men could be in the pink of condition. Doubtless in Ceylon the Regiment had an easy time—that is, gauged by "General Activity's" everyday programme—and a return to their pristine vigour could only be safely accomplished by steady and gradual course of training. And it was here that General CAMERON made a great mistake. After one grand parade of the Regiment His Excellency's ever-active mind devised a sham fight, and he allotted to them what, in their present state, was the exceedingly arduous task of climbing the steep ridges of High West Hill from the Pok-lu-lam Road for the purpose of attacking and capturing Mountain Lodge, the summer residence of the Governor, situated a very short distance from the summit of Victoria Peak. General CAMERON's object—to demonstrate the possibility, or otherwise of an invading enemy, after landing on our southern shores, securing a firm footing on the mountain top—was doubtless, from a military point of view, worthy of all praise; but surely there was no pressing need for the experiment until the Highlanders had got fairly settled down to hard work, and to some extent acclimated? The sad result is a convincing reply to this query. The soldiers were "dead beat," and Major PREVOST, who led the right wing of the attacking party, died from heart disease—or exhaustion. It is, in our opinion, a great marvel that only one life has been lost, that the casualties were not numbered by the dozen. Perhaps we shall be told that Major PREVOST might have fallen dead in the street or on parade any day, and we must admit that such a thing was quite probable; but in that case no possible blame could have attached to anybody, whereas as matters stand it is clear enough that neither the unfortunate officer nor the men under his command should have been despatched on a mission which in their unsatisfactory physical state was attended with serious danger. If General CAMERON will take unto himself the excellent advice he tendered to Colonel FORBES-ROBERTSON and the Officers of the Regiment at the conclusion of the sham attack on Mountain Lodge, we shall not have written in vain.

CAPT. SHAW has taken charge of the China Navigation Co.'s steamer *Chefoo*, vice Capt. Potts, at present on the sick list.

THE Latin League, which aims to detach Italy from the Triple Alliance, is now openly advocated by Spanish politicians, both Monarchist and Republican.

MR. WODEHOUSE to-day committed a barber and lottery-ticket collector for trial for stealing a gold watch from an engineer named D. Lorne in Queen's Road West, on Wednesday.

THE dredging of Tokio Bay was to have been begun by the Japan Engineering Company about the 10th instant, the labour being supplied by convicts from one of the Tokio prisons.

A REGULAR Convocation of Cathay Chapter, No. 1105, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Friday, the 25th instant at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting companions are cordially invited.

THE Shanghai Mercury learns that Mr. Hance, of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs' staff, at present acting as Chief Secretary to the Korean Customs at Soul, is dangerously ill from an overflow of blood on the brain.

ON a strict diet—Wife—Well, good-bye, George; aren't you going to kiss me before you go. Husband—Maria, how can you be so thoughtless? You know the Doctor told me I mustn't touch my lips to anything between meals.

FRANCE shows the same tendency of population to mass itself in cities that is at work throughout the civilized world. In 1846 the cities had but 24 per cent. of the entire population; in 1860 their proportion had increased to 36 per cent.

THE Douglas Co.'s steamer *Haitian*, Capt. S. Ashton, which arrived from the Coast Ports this morning, brings no news regarding the loss of the British ship *Anglo-Indian*. Eight of the survivors of the wreck are on board the *Fokien*, which is due here to-morrow.

A LOCAL statistician figures out that during the first week in the New Year the liquor chits at the different hotels (exclusive of New Year's Day) were diminished by half, owing to the universal swearing-off. The second week they were three times as plentiful—owing to the general relapse. The demand is now normal.

MILLIONAIRE philanthropist (to old and poor chum)—You ought to drop your bad habits, Smith. If you stop taking that glass of beer every day you'd have \$18.25 in a year. Go on that way for a hundred years and there'll be \$1,825 in the bank, if nothing happens. Then put that in some good stock (such as Pimpons) and if all goes right you'll make money. That's—or exhaustion. It is, in our opinion, a great marvel that only one life has been lost, that the casualties were not numbered by the dozen. Perhaps we shall be told that Major PREVOST might have fallen dead in the street or on parade any day, and we must admit that such a thing was quite probable; but in that case no possible blame could have attached to anybody, whereas as matters stand it is clear enough that neither the unfortunate officer nor the men under his command should have been despatched on a mission which in their unsatisfactory physical state was attended with serious danger. If General CAMERON will take unto himself the excellent advice he tendered to Colonel FORBES-ROBERTSON and the Officers of the Regiment at the conclusion of the sham attack on Mountain Lodge, we shall not have written in vain.

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MR. JUSTICE LEACH's judgment in the case of *Dorabie Novroje v. The Steam Launch Co., Ltd.*, would appear to have been almost entirely influenced by the amusingly contradictory evidence of the steersman of the *Morning Star*. We had thought that his Honour had been in China sufficiently long to appreciate Chinese testimony, especially on technical matters, at its true value, but we were evidently mistaken. We trust it is not contempt of court to say that we consider Mr. Justice Leach's reading of the law governing collisions at sea as entirely at variance with the leading authorities and most recent decisions on the subject—of which the *Verwants* and *Khedive* case, referred to by His Honour, is an example very much to the point. It must not be imagined that we are questioning the accuracy, in the main, of the judgment arrived at; we simply doubt the correctness of the legal propositions laid down.

THE CORRESPONDENT of our Tientsin contemporary writes:—"In Fukien province, I have so far found Mohammedans at the following places: At Amor, a small mosque and a few military officials of that faith, but no resident *Arabs* (priests) or ordinary business men belonging to it. At Ch'uan-chow, a large city north of Am

on the north and perhaps interfere with our ventilation. This, with the age, the inaccuracy, and the inconvenience of the present building make it imperative on the Committee to consider how the school can be rebuilt on a larger, more convenient, and more sanitary plan on the ground they already possess, which is sufficiently large to hold ample buildings and a good sized playground (or separate playgrounds, for boys and girls, at present the latter play on the upstairs verandas). The plan should be drawn so as to be executed in detail without seriously interfering with the work of the school, for instance by first erecting a large hall or schoolroom on the new ground generously given by the Hon. C. P. Chater and which is now only used as a playground. The steady annual increase (25 per cent. in 1888) in the number of scholars makes a large schoolroom an urgent necessity. Our best thanks are due to Messrs. Jackson, G. Sharp, D. Gillies, E. Sharp, and Ho Fook and two anonymous friends for liberally providing the prizes, and to Your Excellency for kindly coming again to distribute them.

General Cameron, before presenting the prizes, said:—My Lord Bishop, members of the Committee of Management, ladies and gentlemen—I congratulate you heartily on the great success which has been attained, and of which the participants are well set forth in the report. I am sure it must be gratifying to all who are interested in the work done by the Church as regards education to find a school like this so well able to compete and hold its own with the public schools in the West. We do want very much, and I think we are worthy of it, a finer building provided for the physical as well as the mental culture of the boys and girls, with a fine playground and gymnasium and everything that is necessary. I was in hopes, last year, that we should have started a Building Fund, to be kept perfectly separate from all other funds, and I really thought it would be a very good plan to have something specially set apart for that purpose. I think you are more likely to obtain subscribers for such a special purpose, and I should be very glad to add my little mite (applause). The report has referred to everything connected with the school so thoroughly that there is nothing more hardly for me to say. I am glad to hear from the Bishop that the conduct of the boys has been admirable—no refractory characters, and nothing to displease the teachers who, I believe, are satisfied with the pupils in every respect. I only hope and trust that in the future everything may prosper as well as it has done during the past year. I again congratulate you on the first-rate results that have been obtained.

He then distributed the prizes as follows:—

PRIZE LIST 1888.
Cambridge Local Examination (Juniors).
F. Southey, Vice-Chancellor's Certificate, and
\$25 presented by T. Jackson, Esq.

FORM PRIZES.
VI. Form—1st, T. Hung-shan; 2nd, Chiu Tan-lin.

V. Form—1st, R. P. Malcampo; 2nd, F. H. Benning.

IV. Form—1st, Hung So; 2nd, Chan Wing-cheong.

III. Form—1st, H. Goodridge; 2nd, J. Waller.

II. Form—1st, Wong Man-lam; 2nd, Jessie Edwards.

I. Form—1st, Lizzie Scudder; 2nd, F. Hartmann.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Special Prizes—Algebra, T. Hung-shan; Euclid, J. Toppin; Good conduct, R. P. Malcampo; Music, J. Toppin; Needcwoom, Mary Howard; Physical Geography, H. W. Lapsley; Physiology, Chiu Tan-lin.

Scripture—VI. Form, F. Southey; V. Form, F. H. Benning; IV. Form, Hung So; III. Form, W. Scudder; II. Form, P. W. P. Sinnott; I. Form, Ada Waller.

II. Standard Certificates—T. Hung-shan, Chiu Tan-lin, R. Lapsley, C. Wandebleach, W. Toller.

The Bishop referred to the first prize taker as having gained the highest number of marks in the Cambridge Local Examinations of any candidate in Hongkong, and said that Mr. T. Jackson had liberally given him \$25, as the other candidates at St. Paul's College had received money prizes. He then thanked General Cameron, in the name of the Committee, for attending. He was sure they were all thankful for the very satisfactory report which Mr. Piercy had read, it showed what good work the teachers had done, and how diligent the boys had been. For some years he had been considerably troubled about the boys who had passed through the school—they seemed to lose sight of them, and he heard with real thankfulness that Mr. Piercy had formed a scheme for keeping hold of them. They got a very good education, as day-scholars and boarders, and it seemed a pity that after they left and got situations there should be no attempt to keep in touch with them. The attempt was being made now, and a night-school formed to encourage the boys who had left to come back and keep up what they had learnt, and if possible try to teach them more. It was an excellent idea, and he hoped it would be thoroughly carried out. Mr. Piercy deserved their best thanks for thinking of it, and it was to be hoped he would be encouraged in carrying it out. That should lead people to think if it was not advisable to improve the facilities at present enjoyed. That building was a very old one—probably as old as his experience of China, and could not be suitable for their present wants, when such attention was being paid to sanitary matters. They needed a new building, for the sake of the health as well as the education of the pupils. He agreed that the ground presented by Mr. Chater should be utilised, and suggested that a small scheme might be devised by which a new school could be gradually built by extensions from time to time. The first thing they had to do was to form a subscription fund, and as a nucleus he suggested that the two sums of \$25 which General Cameron had promised should head the list. They could then start a new schoolroom, and be hoped that in future years they might be able to add to it and make it a worthy institution. In conclusion he announced that the holidays began to-day, school re-assembling on the 18th February.

General Cameron, in response, after speaking of the pleasure it gave him to assist in anything connected with the education of their young fellow-citizens, referred to the value of old scholars keeping up their connection with their school. Mr. Piercy's scheme was well deserving of consideration—one of the things that made the public schools of England so successful was the touch which was always kept up between the old boys and their places in which they had been educated (applause). By a voluntary night-school, such as Mr. Piercy had described, they might carry their education a step further. It was very interesting for those who went away to work in other places to let their teachers know, by corresponding, how they prospered, and keep up the connection. Every boy in England was proud of the school where he was brought up, and it should be the same with them—they should never forget how much they were indebted to those who had educated them.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE WRECK OF THE "WAI-TING."

The *Peking Gazette* of the 21st ulto, publishes a report of the circumstances connected with the loss of the Chinese transport *Wai-ting*, on the Pescadores, furnished to the Government by Governor Lui Ming Chuan. His Excellency states that the steamer was commissioned on October 6th to convey to their respective posts the acting magistrates of Taiwan and Chia-yi, as also the Prefect of the latter place, who had been to the north of the island to consult with the Governor on official business. She started from Tamsui on the 11th October, and a report of the casualty having been received very shortly afterwards, the steamer *Fei-chih* was sent to search for her. From the reports which were subsequently received from the Prefect and other officers on board, it appeared that the vessel started in the afternoon of the 11th and encountered a heavy sea and terrific gales. On the following day at noon she sighted the Pescadores and immediately afterwards ran upon a sunken rock. Her hull was greatly damaged, and the water was level with the hatches. Captain Petersen, the foreigner in command, ordered a boat to be lowered, but it was dashed to pieces by the fury of the waves. Those on board rushed up, on the quarter-deck, where they sat with the prospect of a speedy death staring them in the face. After a consultation, the foreigners again lowered a boat, in which the Prefect and some others went against a head wind and raging sea to the Pescadores for assistance. Reaching their destination at the second watch of the night, they sighted the catastrophe to the authorities, and Captain Lin Pei-lin at once got together eight boats and a dozen or so of soldiers and divers and set off to the rescue. Early next morning forty Chinese and ten foreigners were taken off, of the former and one of the latter being drowned. The fore part of the vessel was broken up, the stern rested upon the rock, only two or three feet above water, and the bottom was stony. Rewards were offered for the salvage of the cargo, and twenty-two pieces of the gear and fittings were recovered. The wood, however, which was stowed away in the hold, is all under water, and diving operations will have to be undertaken in order to recover it. The Governor had Captain Petersen brought before him and closely questioned him as to the cause of the casualty. The Captain stated that the wind and waves were so great that the ship got out of control and ran upon a hidden rock, and that there was no error or mistake in the course steered by the compass. The Governor observes that the spot where the disaster occurred was the scene of the wreck of the *Hing Hai* the year before last, and being studded with hidden rocks, presents great danger to navigation; and he accepts the above statement as representing the actual circumstances connected with the loss of the steamer. He has forwarded copies of Captain Petersen's evidence to the Tsung-li Yamen and to the Board of Admiralty, and he draws special attention to the services performed by Captain Li Pei-lin, by whose exertions more than 50 lives were saved. Under the Foochow Salvage Regulations a person who saves more than ten lives is entitled to have a special statement made in his favour, and the Governor now asks permission to address the Board separately on the subject of the reward to be conferred on Captain Li. This request has been granted by

capital, where the "gentry" are amusing themselves by leading mobs of hired ruffians to attack the mission premises. A member of the Baptist Mission—Mr. Harmon, has recently been very severely mauled by these swell mobsmen, and had all his property destroyed, but the officials either cannot or dare not interfere.—*Shanghai Mercury Co.*

TIENTSIN.

December 29th, 1888.
On the river Peiho, between Tungchow and Tientsin, there is very little ice, and the ordinary passage boats could ascend or descend without difficulty. Close to Tientsin there is some accumulation of ice, as the bridges have not been opened for days together to allow the drift to pass.

A large quantity of white goat skins has come from Tibet to Peking this winter, also other Tibetan products, showing, it is said, that commercial relations are increasing between the two countries, and the facilities for transport are now greater than before. The Chinese Government, as well as that of British India, has long had reason to complain of the impediments placed by the Lamas in the way of frontier trade.

The excessive cost of carriage between this place and the capital is exemplified by the instance we can give. A large quantity of Oregon timber was bought in Tientsin for the use of the Cathedral of Pei-tang, and the logs, which were mostly large and of 60 or more feet in length, had to be taken from the import ship in rats to Tungchow, and from Tungchow carried to the Cathedral precincts. The cost of the timber in Tientsin, which included a fair profit to the importing merchant, was Tls. 30,000. The cost of the carriage from Tientsin to Pei-tang, though carefully supervised and economised in every possible way, was about Tls. 15,000 or 50 per cent. added to the first cost here. When the railway is made complete to the walls of the capital the cost of the transport will be reduced by some four-fifths.

The latest accounts from Port Arthur indicate that the dock works advance but slowly towards completion, as on one side of the basin the ground has proved to be so unstable and treacherous, that there has been much delay, difficulty, and necessarily enhanced cost with the foundations of the quay walls. It is said the pier is to be completed in a month. The Captain stated that the wind and waves were so great that the ship got out of control and ran upon a hidden rock, and that there was no error or mistake in the course steered by the compass.

The so-called "Jan-ho-ter Syndicate," whose mythical movements have justified incredulity as to its existence, is said to be one of the combinations which have submitted to the Imperial Government large proposals to construct at a stated cost railways, whose objectives for the present remain undetermined, whose course has not been selected or defined, and for which no surveys, even of the most elementary kind, have been yet made. The Chinese officials are, therefore, to be commended for the respite with which they regard such proposals, especially when they come from people of whose competence, socially, financially, or commercially, they are scarcely in a position to judge.—*Chinese Times.*

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

RECENT ADVANCES IN THESE TWO GREAT SCIENCES.

The greatest advance in the medical science of our generation's is the clearer and more general recognition that the power of medicine to cure disease is extremely limited; in other words, that the aim of the enlightened physician should be prevention rather than cure. Sanitary science has accomplished wonders, but only as the handmaid of medicine. The discoveries of the past two centuries have taught sanitary reformers where and how to work. The death rate of 1887 was the lowest recorded up to that time, with the exception of 1881 and 1885. In 1881 the mortality from all causes fell slightly below 10 per 1,000, while the rate of 1886 was a little above 19. Among 1,000 of the urban population, twenty die in one year, while the rural rate fell to 18.8, which was actually the lowest in any year on record. For the seven years, 1881-87, the mean annual death rate was only 19.2, and 2.2 below the mean rate of the preceding ten years, 1871-80. This extraordinary diminution in the death rate means that 400,000 persons, in England and Wales alone, were alive at the end of the seven years whose deaths would have taken place had the mortality continued as high as in the very healthy ten years, 1871-80.

The human body is the most beautiful, the most complicated, and the most marvelous structure in the world. Its exquisite strength, lightness and symmetry, its perfect mechanism, wonderful power to repair itself, its adaptation to accomplish many, as it were, conflicting ends, make it worthy to be the dwelling-place of the mind of man. The hand and the brain of man raise him above all other animals, and proclaim his origin.

THE GREATEST TRIUMPHS OF SURGERY.

The greatest triumphs of recent years have been achieved in surgery. In the first place we must rank the better construction of hospitals, their more perfect sanitary arrangements, and their excellent nursing. Then came the introduction of anesthetics, which have enabled the surgeon to perform deliberately operations that, without their aid, could never have been attempted. We were asked to name the one thing that had done most to advance surgery, we would unhesitatingly reply—chloroform. Though some danger attends its administration, and we are still in the dark as to the causes which sometimes lead to fatal results, chloroform has saved 10,000 times as many lives as it has shortened. It is said to have been used 20,000 times in the Crimean War by the French surgeons alone, without a death. Another advance has been the greater care in dressing wounds; it is only in our day that the triumph of antisepic surgery, in the broadest and most comprehensive meaning of the word, have been complete. The name of Sir Joseph Lister will always be indissolubly associated with the improved surgical dressings of the day, and with the diminished mortality resulting from operations and severe wounds.

The increased power of saving dislocated or maimed structures—in other words, conservative surgery—and the increased power possessed of removing deformities, promises still greater results, and will prevent incalculable misery. Plastic or constructive surgery is also advancing by leaps and bounds. Of the former the saving of dislocated joints which would formerly have been excised or amputated is most conspicuous of the latter the straightening of crooked limbs. This last is one of the most

notable advances of our time. The radical cure of hernia means that thousands of sufferers are having, and still larger numbers will have, their utility and enjoyment of life completely restored by a simple and not particularly dangerous operation, which undertaken sufficiently early, completely corrects the displacement, and prevents the disease from increasing until life becomes a burden and death a relief.

OPTHALMIC SURGERY.

Ophthalmic surgery has been almost revolutionised by the discoveries and improvements of recent years. The most striking advance in this direction has unquestionably been the introduction of cocaine by Kohler of Vienna. Its services to ophthalmic surgeons in operations have immensely enlarged that branch of surgery; instead of administering powerful anesthetics, particularly dangerous to aged people, with feeble action of the heart, a few drops of a 2 or 4 per cent solution of hydrochlorate of cocaine are placed on the surface of the eye, and in a few minutes, without any danger to life, inconvenience to the surgeon, or disagreeable after-consequences to the sufferer, the eye becomes dead to pain, and most serious operations can be leisurely undertaken. Cocaine is also invaluable in deadening pain of the eye.

What a boon it has been to sufferers from eye complaints attended with pain and inflammation, we can only faintly conjecture. One drop of a solution containing only one grain in an ounce of water will soothe an eye inflamed by dust, or by the blow of a stone, or by a sting, and in two days all trace of inflammation vanishes.

Eserine is another powerful modern agent; it contracts the pupil instead of dilating it as do cocaine and belladonna; and though its uses are less numerous, it is also invaluable to the surgeon. Eserine or physostigmine is an alkaloid obtained from the Calabar bean; it has been long known, but in this case also its application to the treatment of disease on a large scale is of yesterday, and its value has only been recognized a very few years.

M. PASTEUR.

The amazing results of the researches and experiments of M. Pasteur and his numerous disciples, which appear to be better known on the Continent than in this country, warrant a confident expectation that we are on the eve of the greatest revolutions that have taken place in medical science. Hitherto medicine has been in a great measure empirical. M. Pasteur goes to the root of the science by demonstrating what are the causes of disease. The actual microbe of the tuberculosis was discovered by M. Koch in 1882, and he is also believed (though this is disputed) to have discovered the microbe of Asiatic cholera. The microbe of typhoid fever was rendered visible and proved to exist in 1886 by M. Gaffky. These researches have been followed by the discovery that the principle of vaccination is capable of a large extension, and that the virulence of the disease may be mitigated or prevented by the introduction into the system of a milder form of the same malady. That is the basis of M. Pasteur's well-known treatment of hydrocephalus, and of anthrax or coad in sheep or cattle, which were described in a recent number of this *Review*. When these facts are fully substantiated, it would follow that the treatment of diseases would consist in the application of remedies or conditions under which the poisonous microbes lose their vitality. It is obvious that these discoveries open a field of inquiry and practice which would place the science of medicine on a more certain basis than it has hitherto acquired.

The latest accounts from Port Arthur indicate that the dock works advance but slowly towards completion, as on one side of the basin the ground has proved to be so unstable and treacherous, that there has been much delay, difficulty, and necessarily enhanced cost with the foundations of the quay walls. A cursory inspection of any surgery or chemist's shop showed that something was radically wrong, and that care and intelligence—many unpalatable drugs should admit of such preparation as to be less bulky, more palatable, and far more certain in their action. New and most powerful remedies are now being prepared with which the physician can treat his patients with a precision and confidence impossible half a generation ago. *Edinburgh Review.*

SCIENTIFIC PHARMACY.

The art of the scientific pharmacist has also improved in an unprecedented degree; this was a department admitting of great advance. English medicine was said to be at a signal disadvantage compared with French, in that our neighbors paid more attention to the preparation of palatable and simple remedies, technically called elegant preparations. A cursory inspection of any surgery or chemist's shop showed that something was radically wrong, and that care and intelligence—many unpalatable drugs should admit of such preparation as to be less bulky, more palatable, and far more certain in their action. New and most powerful remedies are now being prepared with which the physician can treat his patients with a precision and confidence impossible half a generation ago. *Edinburgh Review.*

A MASONIC BALL, under the Auspices of the DISTRICT GRAND LODGE of Hongkong and South China, will be held at the HONG-KONG CITY HALL, on FRIDAY, the 15th February. Brethren wishing to subscribe, but who may not belong to Lodge in this District, are hereby informed that Lists have been placed for their convenience at

The Hongkong Club, Club Germany, The Masonic Club, The Office of the Hongkong Hotel, Victoria, The Hongkong Dispensary, Victoria, Messrs. Dakin Bros., Lane, Crawford & Co., Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., More & Seimund, Falconer & Co., Gaupp & Co.

The Subscription is limited to \$100 for Masons and \$5 for each Guest invited (non-Masons).

ALF. WOOLLEY, Hon. Sec., Hongkong, 17th January, 1889.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY HALF YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, on SATURDAY, the 2nd February, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and Electing Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th instant to 2nd February, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, T. ARNOLD, Secretary.

HONGKONG, 2nd January, 1889.

TO LET.

OFFICES and GODOWNS, now occupied by the MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO. being No. 8, Praya Central.

Possession from 1st February next. The Premises can be Let Partly.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL TO \$83,333-33-33 RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

EE SING, Esq., LO YAU MOON, Esq., LO TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 17th December, 1888.

TO LET.

OFFICES and GODOWNS, now occupied by the MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO. being No. 8, Praya Central.

Possession from 1st February next.

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—168 per cent.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$90 per share, sellers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$76 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 290 per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$99 per share, buyers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 97 per share, buyers.
Chinese Insurance Company—\$165 per share, buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150, per share.
Mongkok Fire Insurance Company—\$347 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$79 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, 36 per cent, premium, sellers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$226 per share, sellers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—164 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company, \$170 per share, nominal.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—22 per cent, dis. sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company—\$66 per share, buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$194 per share, sellers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$82 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$101 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited, —\$80 per share.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$124 per share, sellers.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—100 per cent, premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884, B—24 per cent, premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884, C—5 per cent, premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886, E—11 per cent, premium.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$2 per share, buyers.
Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$5, per share, nominal.
Punjab and Sindhia Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$74 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—78 per cent, premium, buyers.
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—100 percent, premium, buyers.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—250 per cent, premium, nominal.
The East Horne Planting Co., Limited—\$60 per share, buyers.
The Songel Kohay Planting Co., Ltd.—\$35 per share, buyers.
Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, sellers.
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—15 per cent, premium, sellers.
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—40 per cent, dis. nominal.
The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$60 per share, buyers.

EXCHANGE.
ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T.—3/01
Bank Bills, on demand 3/01
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/01
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/01
Credits at 4 months' sight 3/01
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/01
ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 3/01
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/04
ON INDIA, T. T.—220
On Demand 200
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, T. T.—7/12
Private, 30 days' sight 7/12

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA, per picul. \$680
(Allowance, Taels 4 to 32).
OLD MALWA, per picul. \$690
(Allowance, Taels 16 to 22).
NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest. \$680
(first choice) per chest \$684
NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest \$693
NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest \$675
NEW BENARES, (without choice) per chest \$577
NEW BENARES, (bottom) per chest \$570
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul. \$550
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul. \$500
OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul. \$475

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Falconer & Co's Register).
Today.

Barometer—a.m. 30° 07'
Barometer—p.m. 30° 07'
Thermometer—1 p.m. 57°
Thermometer—4 p.m. 57°
Thermometer—9 p.m. (Weber) 57°
Thermometer—9 p.m. (Wet bulb) 57°
Thermometer—Maximum 57°
Thermometer—Minimum (over night) 57°

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

18th January, 1889.—At 11 a.m.

STATION.	Lat. N. Long. E.	Barom. in.	Temp. in.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force	Waves Dir.	Waves Force
Wladivostok	50° 41' N. 135° 45' E.	30.01	4	...............	...............	...............	...............
Tokio	35° 41' N. 139° 45' E.	30.01	4	...............	...............	...............	...............
Shanghai	30° 41' N. 120° 00' E.	30.01	24	SE	2	............	............
Amoy	30° 07' N. 118° 00' E.	30.01	24	SE	2	.........	...
Hongkong	22° 15' N. 114° 15' E.	30.01	22	SE	2	......	...
Balicasag	20° 56' N. 124° 50' E.	30.01	21	SE	2	......	...
Manila	15° 06' N. 120° 00' E.	30.01	20	SE	2	......	...

19th January, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Lat. N. Long. E.	Barom. in.	Temp. in.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force	Waves Dir.	Waves Force
Wladivostok	30° 41' N. 135° 45' E.	30.01	10	SE	2	......	...
Tokio	35° 41' N. 139° 45' E.	30.01	10	SE	2	......	...
Nagasaki	30° 41' N. 130° 00' E.	30.01	14	SE	2	......	...
Shanghai	30° 41' N. 120° 00' E.	30.01	10	SE	2	......	...
Amoy	30° 07' N. 118° 00' E.	30.01	10	SE	2	......	...
Hongkong	22° 15' N. 114° 15' E.	30.01	10	SE	2	......	...
Balicasag	20° 56' N. 124° 50' E.	30.01	10	SE	2	......	...
Manila	15° 06' N. 120° 00' E.	30.01	10	SE	2	......	...

The barometer continues rising along the coast and gradually prevails for north-east winds. Cloudy, cold and damp weather are still for north-east winds. Cloudy, cold and damp weather are still for north-east winds. The wind according to the Beaufort scale. 6-inches of the weather. 8 Blue sky & detached clouds. 10-inches of the weather. 8 Blue sky & detached clouds. 12-inches of the weather. 8 Blue sky & detached clouds. 14-inches of the weather. 8 Blue sky & detached clouds. 16-inches of the weather. 8 Blue sky & detached clouds. 18-inches of the weather. 8 Blue sky & detached clouds. 20-inches of the weather. 8 Blue sky & detached clouds. 22-inches of the weather. 8 Blue sky & detached clouds. 24-inches of the weather. 8 Blue sky & detached clouds. 26-inches of the weather. 8 Blue sky & detached clouds. 28-inches of the weather. 8 Blue sky & detached clouds. 30-inches of the weather. 8 Blue sky & detached clouds. 32-inches of the weather. 8 Blue sky & detached clouds. 34-inches of the weather. 8 Blue sky & detached clouds. 36-inches of the weather. 8 Blue sky & detached clouds. 38-inches of the weather. 8 Blue sky & detached clouds. 40-inches of the weather. 8 Blue sky & detached clouds. 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